

# SPORTS

## Central Army Club—champion again

The 38th national ice hockey championship hasn't ended yet but the champion is already known. The Central Army Club has won its 27th title. What-ever this club has been named, it always had the prefix "super" added to it. Indeed over the past decade this has been one of the best teams of world ice hockey, having frequently defeated elite Canadian profes-sionals.

Hardly anyone doubted that this season too the club would win the USSR gold medals but few considered they could do it in so grand a style. Having won all their games—and with nearly a stage left to go—our leaders have brilliantly crowned the season, some 20 points and nearly 50 goals ahead of their nearest rivals, Spartak. The season wasn't an easy one. The third games were at the Sarajevo Winter Olympics. There our players proved again they were the tops. Among the Olympic champions are 12 "CAC" players and the national team was led in victory by "CAC" coach Viktor Tikhonov. It's a fact that there is no goal in the world as reliable as a triple Olympic champion trophy or a pair of defence-

men like Fetisov and Kasatonov or as imaginative, fast moving, and attacking a trio as Mka-rov, Larionov and Krutov.

The club is known and re-spected around the ice-hockey world, which also goes for the Soviet ice hockey school. But the merit of our players lies also in the fact that they bring the skills of this attractive game to those places where they don't know of the game or where it is inadequately de-veloped.

After the Sarajevo Games our national team played several exhibition games in France with stunning success. The French "Paris Match" magazine, which is generally not too sympathetic towards the USSR team, printed the article, "The Giants of the Ice" spaced over several columns and devoted to the USSR team.

Indeed, the USSR is the lead-ing ice-hockey nation but the opponents are getting ready to challenge that.

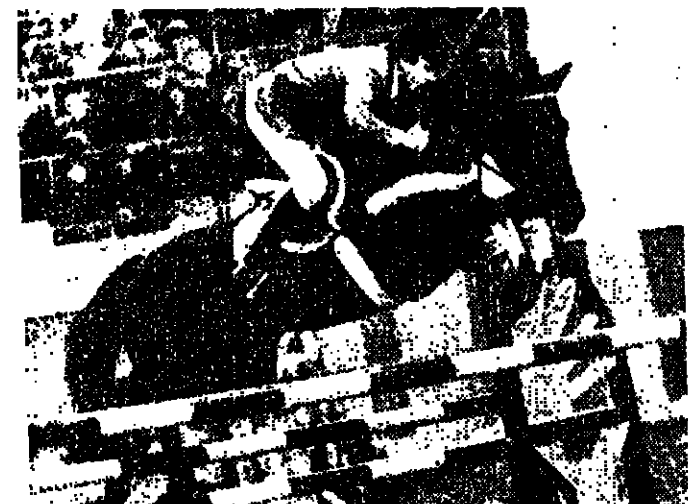
Ahead are the Swedish Cup, which begins on April 9 and, in September, the third Canada Cup. And this means it's not time to hang our skates on the wall yet.

Gennady LEONOV

## Chess: finish is near

The final matches of the male and female challengers in Sorbi and Vilnius are drawing to a close. In any case, Irina Levitina and Liliya Semyonova have already played 11 of the 12 planned games. Irina leads 6-5.

Meanwhile only 11 of the 16 planned games for the men's match have been played. Garry Kasparov leads with a score of 7-4.



The USSR equestrian championship is taking place at Bittsa, an equestrian sports complex in Moscow. Anatoly Timchenko (Spartak, Moscow) on the mount Ayasta-71 became the national champion in show-jumping on route No. 3. Photo by Sergei Proshukov

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

They teach children courage, civility, resourcefulness and the ability to skillfully handle the toll at the children's "Musketeers" fencing club in Frunze, capital of Kirghizia. Under the guidance of the experienced coaches of the club the children learn, through much desire and perseverance, the finer points of the conduct of bouts, get stronger physically, and study the history of this sport.



## Rugby players open new season

The 21st national rugby championship among top-division teams has started in the Uzbek town of Margilan. Its first games have already excited much in-terest among fans of this game, as they ought to determine the final composition of the national team, which will have to play three concluding games of the European championship.

The Soviet rugby players, the bronze medalists of the latest championship, will meet with Morocco in Casablanca on May 6, with Poland in Warsaw on May 20, and with France in Moscow on May 31.

All the odds are that the struggle in the national championship will unfold between four teams: the champions, the holders of the USSR Cup, Mos-cow Lokomotiv; the Yuri Gaga-

ria Air Force Academy (VFA) from the Moscow Region; and the silver and bronze medalists, respectively the Moscow rugby players of the sports clubs, Fih and Slava. Among the main chal-lengers to the awards experts also name Kiev Aviator, which placed fifth last year. Incidentally, in their opening match Aviator beat Tbilisi Lokomotiv 30-3.

Taking part in the champion-ship are 12 top national teams. AFA coach, Yevgeny Antonov, who more than once led his team to the national title and the national team twice to the bronze medals, told MN that in the games of the last-year national championship the teams relied on power tactics. I believe this is wrong since rugby is primarily a fast and skilful game, in-

## SPORTING COMPUTERS

Today sport is ably aided by electronics. Bitch designed a computer for... With its help skiers... stretch of the route. At see, the computer and placed in the most spots...

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## Frolova and Tikhonkikh get amber prizes

After the "Moscow News" in-ternational tournament the contestants went to compete in Riga, as has become the tradi-tion. The USSR fielded new com-petitors this time, and still pro-vided the men's top three final-ists—Alexei Tikhonkikh (38.2 points), Valentin Mogilyov (37.85) and Stepan Martinkiv (37.85). Zhao Jinguo of China was the top foreign athlete to come fifth with 37.45 points. Tatyana Frolova of the USSR scored her second successive win with a total of 39.05 (in Moscow Kolesnikova scored 39.0). Romanian Daniela Silivas was second with 38.95 (in Moscow she came eighth), and Muscovite Valentina Shkoda

was third with 38.35. Taking part in this 14th Riga Tournament were some 100 con-stant from 25 countries. The main prizes—"The Amber Boar" and "The Amber Bear"—were made by master craftsmen in applied art Marina Chisla. Way back in 1972 the "Moscow News" first commissioned him to make these original prizes, which in the same year went to Olga Korbut and Nikolai Andrianov. So far no foreign contestant has ever won any of them.

For Soviet gymnasts the next big event is the national all-round championship to be held in Donetsk in the Ukraine on April 14-21.



## What stands behind Washington's rhetoric?

### KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO ANSWERS QUESTIONS FROM 'PRAVDA'

Even if peaceful rhetoric is sometimes heard from Washington, one will never discover behind it, much as one might try, the slightest sign of readiness to back these words with practical deeds. Or, in other words, new words do not mean new policies.

This was declared by Konstantin Chernenko in answer to ques-tions put to him by the "Pravda" newspaper. Below we give other excerpts from his answers:

### ON THE HALT TO THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

Could it be that the White House has finally realized the danger and futility of this race and has begun to exercise res-traint? Nothing of the kind. On the contrary, the United States is stepping up the implementation of more new programmes for the design and siting of nuclear weapons. The deployment of the American nuclear missiles in Western Europe continues. All this is done in order to disrupt, to one way or another, the strategic alignment of forces.

Our contacts with the Ameri-cans indicate that no positive changes have taken place in the American position on these key issues.

Persisting in its previous poli-cy which led to the break-up of negotiations in Geneva, and continuing to deploy its missiles in Western Europe, Washington talks at length about its readi-ness to resume negotiations. Ne-gotiations about what, one can well ask? About the num-ber and type of missiles targeted at the Soviet Union and her al-lies, to be deployed by the United States in Europe? We shall not go into such talks.

### ON OUTER SPACE

For over a year the Soviet Union has been proposing that agreement be reached aimed at preventing the proliferation of the arms race into outer space. We constantly raise this issue

with the American leaders be-cause we realize full well the ominous consequences of the militarization of space.

A few days ago, however, the American president offi-cially notified the United States Congress that his government is preparing to implement a large-scale arms race programme in space and that it does not intend to negotiate with the Soviet Union the prevention of the mi-litarization of outer space.

Bluntly and quite openly — they are against agreement, but in mockery of common sense, however, they express readiness to hold talks with us solely for the purpose of agree-ing that agreement on this issue is impossible. This is how Washington understands political negotiations.

### ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

All these years, the United States has been impeding the conclusion of a convention on a total ban on chemical weapons. In other words, it has been engaging in obstructionism. Now Washington has decided to advertise itself as supporting a ban on chemical weapons. For many months the Ameri-can leaders have been prom-ising proposals on this score. But to date their prom-ises remain promises, and, generally speaking, no one knows what form, if any, they will take. Meanwhile, in the USA, as follows from statements made by the president, they

(Continued on page 2)



Head of flight control centre Albert Miliutin with back-up crew: Ravish Malhotra and Pilot-Commander of the USSR Anatoly Be-zukov.



Indian Embassy official Major G. P. Singh chats to Veronika Popova, staff member of the Interkosmos Council. Photos by Gennady Yermachenkov

## USA VIOLATES OLYMPIC CHARTER

### USSR NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE STATEMENT

A little more than three months remain before the be-ginning of the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles, USA. The time is approaching when the national Olympic committees have to decide whether, or not, they will be taking part, says the Soviet NOC statement.

President Reagan has sent

written guarantees to the IOC to the effect that the US Govern-ment will observe the Olympic traditions and the rules and clauses of the Olympic Charter. The facts show, however, that the commitments and guaran-tees given are not being fulfill-ed on a number of important issues. On the eve of the elec-tions, the US administration is trying to use the Olympic Games to further its own selfish political aims.

In the USA a wide-ranging campaign is being waged against Soviet participation in the Olym-pics. Various reactionary poli-tical, emigrant and religious groupings unite forces on the anti-Olympic platform. For ex-ample, a "Ban the Soviets" coali-tion has been set up which en-joys the support of US official quarters. Athletes and officials from the USSR and other social-ist countries have become the objects of open threats of phys-ical violence and of provocat-ive actions. It is even claimed that Soviet participation in the Olympics will jeopardize US security.

All this is in outright con-tradiction to Olympic traditions (Continued on page 8)

## 'I'M AMONG MY FRIENDS'

The international space mission aboard the Salyut-7 orbiting station with first Indian cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma taking part attracted worldwide attention. The whole mission went very smoothly. The crew started their working day at 9 o'clock Moscow time and followed rigid daily routine: medical checkups three times a day, photographing the Earth, scientific experiments, breakfast, lunch and dinner, and information exchange with the Mission Control Centre. Each daily routine ended only half an hour before they went to bed.

The control centre outside Moscow worked round the clock throughout the mission. Covering the flight for the Indian press was a group of journalists representing the United News of India, the "Hindustan Times" and "Patriot" newspapers and "India Today" magazine. Some of the press-men lived in Moscow, others came here specially to cover the event.

In addition to being given de-tailed briefing on the flight and listening to exchanges between the crew and ground control over the radio, journalists at the centre were able to speak to Ra-kesh Sharma personally. Techni-cal and scientific details of the flight were commented upon by the back-up crew of A. Borzov, G. Grechko and R. Malhotra. The crew carried out regular programmes of medical and geo-physical research.

The Vektor and Ballist-3 me-dical experiments used to moni-tor the cosmonauts' cardiovas-cular systems involved the study of bio-electrical activity of the heart and small-scale displace-ments of the body caused by the cardiac function.

The influence of zero gravita-tion and the prevention of its ill effects on the structural and mus-cular system was studied by the use of a system of Yoga exer-cises. The Mektomp and Briz systems were employed to study the motoric and electric activity of the muscles.

The first series of geophysical experiments, forming part of the Terra programme, were com-pleted. When over India the crew carried out a set of visual obser-vations of the Nicobar and Lac-cadive Islands, of the ring struc-tures in the Hindustan Peninsula, as well as of the ice and snow cover of the Himalayas. Various areas of the Indian Ocean were also studied in an attempt to de-fine their potential productivity.

On April 7, Saturday, the crew held three TV sessions with newsmen. The cosmonauts an-swered all the journalists' ques-tions. All those who submitted questions to the centre were gi-ven the opportunity of taking part in the press conference. Of course most of the questions were directed at Rakesh Sharma. He described his personal im-pressions and the flight's sig-nificance for India's economy and science. Sharma emphasized that the mission pursued only peace-ful aims for the benefit of the In-dian and Soviet peoples.

Asked to pinpoint what he had felt to be the most exciting mo-ment of the flight Sharma said that for him this had been the beauty of the Earth which from outer space is seen as a single whole without state borders. It is impossible, he said, to imagine it ravaged by wars and strife or that rather tense relations exist between states. Our planet is wonderful, and it is our duty to preserve it.

To my countrymen I'd like to say that I'm happy, the first In-dian cosmonaut declared. I'm a citizen of a beautiful country and I'm proud of it.

I'm among friends—there is nothing better!

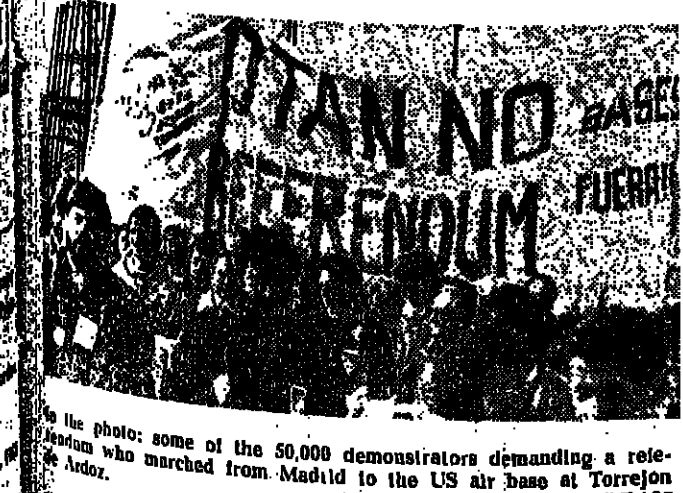
## FACTS AND EVENTS

○ Fearing fresh action by the country's peace champions, Hol-land's defence ministry has de-cided to increase the military contingent: guarding the air base at Weensdrecht which has been selected by the govern-ment as the site for the possible deployment of 48 US cruise missiles.

○ WHO Director-General Halfdan Mahler has much praise for the achievements of revolu-tionary Ethiopia in the develop-ment of health care in recent years.

## SPANIARDS AGAINST NATO MEMBERSHIP

Madrid, Answering questions from newsmen, head of the Spanish Government Felipe Gon-zalez said that 75 per cent of Spaniards are clearly opposed to the country's entering NATO. He declared that the government would decide whether to hold a referendum on the issue after the matter had been discussed at a regular congress of the Spanish social-ist workers' party scheduled for this autumn.



In the photo: some of the 50,000 demonstrators demanding a refer-endum who marched from Madrid to the US air base at Torrejon de Ardoz. Photo RPR-TASS

**EDITORIAL BOARD**

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR.

Published Tuesday and Saturday.

Index 50078.

MN INFORMATION



## WPC CLOSING SESSION

Delhi. A regular session of the Bureau of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council held at the Palace of Science here, has just ended. It was devoted to strengthening the role of the non-alignment movement in the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to disarmament and the creation of a new international economic order. Taking part were over one hundred delegations from more than 60 countries, as well as representatives of some international organizations. A number of final documents were adopted,

as follows: political declaration on disarmament, an address to the five nuclear powers, and a declaration in support of the non-alignment movement and of the role played by non-aligned countries in the restructuring of international economic relations according to principles of equality and justice. The session expressed solidarity with the Indian people who repulse the attempts of the imperialist powers to encircle India with military bases and undermine its national unity and territorial integrity.

## WHAT STANDS BEHIND WASHINGTON'S RHETORIC?

(Continued from page 1)

are forcing in the programme for building up and updating chemical weapons both in the United States and elsewhere.

## ON CEILINGS FOR NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

As of the present time, two Soviet-American agreements limiting underground nuclear explosions have yet to be put into effect. They were signed nearly ten years ago, and we have many times suggested to the United States that they be ratified. To this day, however, it has refrained from doing so.

Not because of verification—there are detailed provisions on this score in the agreements themselves. It is rather a matter of Washington's unwillingness to bind its hands with restrictions which would prevent it from building up and modifying nuclear weapons.

## ON THE USSR POSITION AND THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

## IN THE UNITED STATES

Konstantin Chernenko touched on allegations often made in the West to the effect

that the USSR, awaiting the outcome of the presidential elections, does not want to reach agreement with the United States at present. He said: Throughout the history of Soviet-American relations, we have dealt with different administrations in Washington. In those cases when the American leadership demonstrated a realistic and responsible approach to relations with the Soviet Union, things progressed, one may say, normally. This had a favourable effect on the overall situation in the world as well. But, correspondingly, the lack of such a realistic approach led to a deterioration in our relations.

Today as before, we desire normal, stable relations with the United States, relations based on equality, equal security, and on non-interference into each other's affairs.

By hinting that we have some "calculations" up our sleeve relating to the US elections it would appear that the American leadership is trying to conceal its own unwillingness to negotiate outstanding matters with the Soviet Union.

(For complete text of Konstantin Chernenko's answers to questions from the "Pravda" newspaper, see the Supplement to the "Moscow News" weekly No. 15.)



The people of El Salvador vote for us with both hands. Drawing by Konstantin Rykhotov

## EL SALVADORANS—VICTIMS OF CHEMICAL WARFARE

Mexico. Washington has turned El Salvador into a proving range for chemical weapons. According to El Salvador refugees arriving here, in the course of its punitive operations the regime's army which enjoys the all-round support of the USA, is making wide use of napalm, white phosphorus as well as nerve and other toxic agents. These monstrous weapons are brought into Salvador from the USA together with large batches of conventional arms and ammunition.

The Mexican press recently published a statement by former CIA agent Scott Barnes who claimed that the water in many rivers and streams in El Salvador, especially in the area of the combat operations of re-

bel units, is practically undrinkable due to its high content of poisonous substances. The also said that Pentagon scientists have turned a caution in the Chaltenango department into a "research centre" where American "experimenters" are testing nerve gas and other toxic agents on the local people. In this connection it is appropriate to recall the Mexican "El Dia" newspaper report that during the invasion of Granada the Americans used a new chemical weapon, and that the bodies of the Granadinos killed by it were flown in the USA for "further research". Also sent to the USA was a film which impressively recorded all stages of this monstrous crime.

## KING HUSSEIN ON MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

Amman. Israeli settlers from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the rights to the Arab people are indispensable conditions for the achievement of a lasting settlement in the Middle East, said King Hussein here, in a speech to the American people.

King Hussein said that participation in all efforts for peace in the region is indispensable.

In the meantime, the resulting to cruel repression and terror in order to suppress the growing role of the Palestinian people in the Arab lands is against the 1947 agreement, the Saudi "Ach-Chang" newspaper, since the Israeli authorities have arrested thousands of people in the West Bank of Jordan and in the Golan Heights.

## 'MINE WAR' STAGE-MANAGED BY CIA

New York. CIA has been in the mining of El Salvador for some time, it is believed.

It has been reported that the mines are designed to kill and maim American "advisers" and "volunteers". From the "Chicago Tribune", it is known that the CIA has been in the mining of El Salvador for some time, it is believed.

Mining of the El Salvador territory was directly organized by the CIA. AP reports Washington quoting the US Congress. Senator Lesby, who is on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, has said about the mining operation that it is a "counter-revolutionary" act.

## JAPAN vs EEC

Brussels. Local politicians here are alarmed by the growing economic trade and economic relations between the EEC and Japan. The Japanese government has been formally invited to the Commission of the Communities in charge of questions with the EEC document makes many points which aim at a reduction in Japanese export to the community area.

Serious friction has been led between the two sides in this area. The EEC has been demanding a reduction in the Japanese export to the community area. The Japanese government has been formally invited to the Commission of the Communities in charge of questions with the EEC document makes many points which aim at a reduction in Japanese export to the community area.

## FACTS and EVENTS

© The Israeli invaders are engaged in outright plunder, carrying out excavations in the ancient Lebanese city of Tyre and taking any valuable objects found during the excavations of the country, said Ibrahim Halaweh, Minister of Economy, Trade and Tourism of Lebanon. He appealed to international organizations to take urgent measures to put an end to the plundering actions of the Israeli imperialists.

© Britain supplies the United States with plutonium, which is used by Washington in the production of nuclear weapons. "The Guardian" of London reports. It points out that these deliveries run contrary to the provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

© Out of the 18 million Latin American immigrants who have settled in the United States, 70 per cent are Mexicans. They are denied all rights, and are the object of cruel exploitation and persecutions on the part of local authorities and employers. The prominent American scientist, Andres Jimenez has declared this. The situation of the people from Latin America, he pointed out, has taken a sharp turn for the worse since the Reagan administration has come to power.

## JAPAN: what lies behind

the educational reform

Tokyo. The Japanese public is alarmed by the attempts of reactionary circles to disseminate militaristic and chauvinistic ideas in schools. Sharp criticism of the "educational reform" has come from the ranks of the national conference of workers in education held here recently.

"We demand an end to the reactionary school reform," reads the appeal issued by the participants of this authoritative forum organized at the initiative of the Japan Teachers' Union.

Their alarm is quite justified. The Ministry of Education makes nearly four hundred corrections per year to school books, removing all mention of the history of the Japanese military during World War II, and trying to create military circles of resistance to the death of millions of Japanese. At the same time, the Ministry of Education is making attempts to set up in violation of the constitution. On direct instructions from the Ministry of Education, arguments are being thought up to justify Japan's possession of nuclear weapons. According to reports in the press, the authorities are also preparing "black lists" of allegedly disloyal teachers, who are to be removed from the ranks of their pupils in the spirit of the democratic provisions of the country's constitution.

## Patients or guinea pigs?

Cairo. A major scandal linked with the activities of the Cairo Institute for Hereditary Diseases, opened two years ago at the Ain Shams University, has flared up in the Egyptian capital. The centre was founded with financial aid from the United States of America. The fund also provided medical experts and equipment for the establishment, where treatment and hospitalization of patients are carried out. But all is not what it seems at the centre. In the two years since it has been in existence, not a single patient has been cured. Moreover, its activity is shrouded in deep secrecy. Why? The mystery has been partly cleared up by a collective letter sent to the "Al-Wakeel" newspaper by Egyptian doctors working at the centre which has had the effect of a bomb shell. It is now known that the "philanthropists" from across the ocean, under the cover of a medical centre at which free treatment is given, have set up an experimental laboratory in Cairo where new, untested medicines are tried out on patients. As a result many of the inmates at the centre have suffered severe consequences to their health.



Lebanon. Burnt out houses are a common sight in Beirut. The US-Israeli aggression has brought incalculable hardship to the Lebanese people. Photo UP-TASS

## Science and technology

## DISCOVERING CUBA'S PAST

In the basin of the Levisa River, in the east of Cuba, an ancient "workshop" has been discovered which had been used for manufacture of stone implements. In the opinion of scientists, this is one of the major archaeological finds on the island's territory. The news agency, Prensa Latina, reported that at the entrance to one of the caves hundreds of arrow tips and knives were found. In other caves there are preserved fireplaces, articles made of bits of flint, and many other different objects of household ware. The archaeologists hope to find out when and in what way these people first came to these places, and what way of life was led by the remote ancestors of the present-day islanders.

## ULTRASOUND IN A RAILWAY TERMINAL

To drive away the pigeons that settled in the halls of the central railway terminal in Zurich, Swiss engineers joined ornithologists in elaborating an ultrasound alarm which can be heard in the 25-100-thousand-cycle range within 70 metres of the source. Humans don't hear the sound but birds do and they are irritated by it. Testing of the device has produced positive results—about 90 per cent of the pigeons have now left the terminal. The remaining 10 per cent are believed to have hearing problems. The only problem appearing so far is the need to warn the terminal authorities when passengers are transporting pigeons home. The signal is then switched off.

## UNIQUE FINDS

A joint Soviet-Mongolian archaeological expedition has been carrying out work in the Mongolian People's Republic for many years. The results of this activity have been significant: they found ancient rock paintings, inscriptions, decorations, coins, gold articles — so much it is impossible to enumerate. But the main feature of the country's constitution.

## OF INTEREST

## Goya paintings found

Experts knew long ago about the existence of a series of paintings by the great Goya, under the name of "Children's Games", but only according to hearsay. Their number, subject and means of expression were known only approximately, though art critics judged they had been done in 1777-1784. It seemed that they had been lost to civilization forever. But several years ago the attention of scholars of Goya's creative work was attracted to paintings scattered about several collections which

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## 'LOYALTY DAY' — ANOTHER AMERICAN FARCE

The attempt of the White House at trampling underfoot the democratic traditions of the American working class will not, of course, achieve their aim. But they once again expose the real image of Washington's present-day rulers. This is how the newspaper PRAVDA comments on the instruction issued by United States President Ronald Reagan to declare May Day to be a "Loyalty Day". On that day the Americans should reaffirm their "loyalty to the United States", Loyalty to whom and to what—the article asks. To the adventurist policy of the White House which tries to plunge mankind into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe? Loyalty to the policy of the present administration which increased the number of the poor in the country up to 34-35 million, the administration which reconciles itself to many millions of people being unemployed?

The fresh move by the White House is designed to increase the wave of chauvinism and jingoism in the USA still more. At the same time it opens the door wider to the suppressors of freedom, beseeches the police to new reprisals against those who try to uphold the Americans' democratic rights which are being increasingly curtailed.

## 'DOLLAR WEAPON' AGAINST UNITED NATIONS

The White House announced not long ago that the US administration had decided to withdraw from UNESCO, Nikolai Fedorenko, a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Secretary of the Board of the Soviet Writers Union, says in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. That was not the first hostile action of Washington towards the world community. The US leaders have long been wielding the hatchet, cutting the threads linking America with the United Nations, the author stresses.

In October 1983 the US Department of State made another threat: if the Credentials Committee recommends that Israel should be expelled from the United Nations for systematic violations of the UN Charter, the United States will stay away from UN General Assembly sessions and stop its contributions to the UN budget.

Washington's "dollar weapon", just like its ultimatum on withdrawal from UNESCO, is nothing short of blackmail against the United Nations as a whole. The United States decided to withdraw from UNESCO but not from military blocs and aggressive alliances. Washington, far from going to leave them, tries in every way to put together new military alliances and organizations, setting aside enormous resources for the purpose.

## KAMPUCHEA'S GROWING AUTHORITY

The results of the meetings of Kampuchean Minister of Foreign Affairs Hun Sen with leaders of certain African nations are seen by the foreign press as a new success for Kampuchean diplomacy, writes IZVESTIA.

Kampuchea has now been officially recognized by over 30 nations and national liberation movements. Since the country's liberation from the Pol Pot genocidal regime, the young republic has made marked advances in normalizing the life of the population and restoring the damaged national economy.

The international reaction, primarily led by Washington, is still bent on escalating tension in South-East Asia, giving out that the so-called "Kampuchean problem" is the main reason for instability in the area, the paper points out. Still the peace-loving policy pursued by Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam is winning increased approval of those seeking détente and friendship among nations, as is shown by the expansion in Kampuchea's contacts with other states and the growing solidarity demonstrated by the progressive peace-loving public with the people of this country, the paper emphasizes.

## PENTAGON PLANS FOR TURKEY

The current American administration quite openly drafted Turkey's role in its military plans. The administration's main goal, according to American politicians, is to give support to those countries which, as they put it, "directly confront the Soviet Union", writes INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine. The odds are that the NATO leaders believe it possible to turn Turkey, especially that part of the country adjacent to Soviet territory, into a launching pad for the deployment of medium-range missiles, and certain people in the West are already trying to implement such plans. Characteristically, the White House is to increase American military aid to Turkey in 1984 by 60 per cent. These dangerous military preparations can not but arouse understandable anxiety among Turkey's neighbours who seek to maintain good-neighbourly relations with her, the magazine points out.

belonged to a banker of the time of Queen Isabella II, Bartolome de Santa Maria. How surprised and happy the scholars were to find in one of the collections six paintings from the famous series in pretty good condition.

## Museum reopened

The Copita Museum is considered to be one of Cairo's places of interest. Historical and cultural monuments of Copita—descendants of the native inhabitants of the Nile valley—were opened recently after 18 months of reconstruction work. Its halls have been enlarged, therefore, it became possible to display a separate exposition of ancient Copita manuscripts on parchment and papyrus, as well

as frescoes and chasing. The left wing of the building, which has been closed for more than 30 years, will reopen its doors to the public. Also restored was the Copita Church. Al-Muallim, adjoining the museum, which was built at the turn of the 6th century A.D.

## Running up a skyscraper

Thirty-five people, including nine women, participated in the traditional annual "competitions" to climb up to the top floor of The Empire State Building in New York. The winner was an Indian, Al Borque. It took him 11.5 minutes to reach the 80th floor, overcoming 1,575 steps.

## VIEWPOINT

## WHAT PRICE AMERICAN LIP SERVICE TO PEACE?

One gets the impression that the Reagan administration never lets a day go by without still further scouring the international situation and escalating the arms race. For instance, it has made it understood that late next year it will be in a position to end its compliance with the strategic arms limitations earlier agreed upon by the USA and the USSR. And this at a time when all peace-loving mankind is expecting from Washington a proposal that nuclear powers reach agreement on norms governing their relations, which should ultimately help reduce nuclear arms and later to eliminate them altogether. What is the score then? Is one supposed to view these blatantly militaristic actions as an answer to Moscow's sincere and constructive proposals? Acceptance to these proposals, if

would seem, does not figure in the plans of those who rely on the uncontrolled stockpiling of weapons of mass extermination. Among the norms governing relations between nuclear powers in particular, the countries in question avoid situations fraught with nuclear conflict, and in case such situations should arise, that urgent consultations be held to ward off nuclear conflagration. It is a fact that such dangerous situations may emerge in any local or regional flashpoints — whether these be in the Middle East, Asia, the Caribbean or South Africa — particularly as the Reagan administration appears to be obsessed with formulating "limited" and other variants of the military use of nuclear power, including undeclared wars in the "third world". It is no secret that in the past

the USA has been on the verge of using atomic bombs in Korea and Indochina. Such a turn of events could well trigger off global nuclear catastrophe. Seeking to mask its aggressive policy the USA inundates the world with rhetoric portraying itself as a nation "dedicated to peace". Thus the Reagan administration trumpets its willingness to contribute to world détente in a spirit of restraint and non-use of force or even the threat of force. But the hard facts are evidence to the contrary, whatever aspect of American policy or region of the globe might be under consideration.

The combination of the suicidal race in nuclear and other arms unleashed by the USA and its allies and the fanning of local and regional conflicts is acquiring an increasingly sinister

character. Nuclear disaster which threatens the very existence of civilization, may become a tragic reality. What is needed to avert it is the urgent rallying of all peace-loving forces. The current global situation may be reversed by joint, combined efforts of state authorities and citizens regardless of their political, religious and philosophical views, social standing or party affiliation. There is no greater aim than to preserve the human race.

In his recent reply to a message from a delegation of the municipal council of the town of Assisi and representatives of the Franciscan Order, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko stressed his belief that such a goal, even though not easy to achieve, is still attainable. What is needed, he emphasized, is "to give up confrontation and firmly take the road of détente, cooperation and peaceful coexistence, and start to radically reduce arms on the principles of equality and equal security".

As before, Moscow persists in its belief that not a single chance of reverting to the path of negotiation should be missed. The Soviet Union, for its part, will continue its policy of peace, détente and friendship among peoples and to campaign actively for an end to the arms race, primarily the race in nuclear arms.

Yuri GVOZDEV





● THE FESTIVAL OF STUDENT DRAMA COMPANIES PUT A FINISHING TOUCH TO THE TRADITIONAL THEATRE MONTH IN ESTONIA, A BALTIC REPUBLIC. The Tartu State University club, with several drama companies functioning there, has become the centre of young talent reviews. The most experienced company — Experiment — was set up four years ago. The students' drama studio from Tallinn, companies from Leningrad, Latvian and Vilnius universities also performed at the festival.

Student design bureaus carry out research at such a high level that the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education decided to experiment by making maximum use of college potential for developing both basic and applied research. And to this purpose a self-supporting research association was set up which now incorporates dozens of colleges, research institutes, design bureaus and experimental plants. The experiment which has been underway for three years is now yielding results: hundreds of thousands of students have been involved in purposive research, have been given independent opportunities of broadening their knowledge, and have been receiving practical assistance in the national economy. On graduation the student is already a fully-fledged expert, having a first-hand knowledge of many fields of research and industry.



The three latest models of the Earth manmade satellite Iskra designed by students at the Moscow Aviation Institute. Iskra-2 that launched the "Student Interkosmos" programme, won a medal at an international exhibition.

South and west are the main directions in which the Donets coal basin (Ukraine) will develop. The country's oldest fuel producing region was provided with such perspective thanks to geologists who have recently stepped up their search for the most valuable coals.

Looking for new sites to sink mines in South Donbas has been completed. At a relatively small area geologists discovered

a "puff-pastry ple" consisting of 15 productive seams of coking coal. Low-ash coals are also distinguished for their low content of sulfur, which makes them especially valuable for steel production. Builders will start building there two large firms which will have far greater capacity than those of today's South Donbas.

Western border of the old Donbas will also be moved askew. Geologists completed in this area prospecting of fields for sinking five mines which were unique in relation to their capacity. For example, the seams drilled at the Dobropolsky-Kapitalny colliery alone were sufficient to operate a mine with an annual yield of six million tonnes of fuel for 60-70 years.

The crane ship, whose capacity is 2,500 tonnes, is becoming a reliable helper of shore oilmen. It mounts steel platforms and carries goes in the Caspian Sea.

At present more than 10 motorships operate in the Caspian Sea, caring for all work conditions of oilmen in the Caspian sea.

Pacific salmon can reproduce very well in places better than their original habitat. Experiments in breeding them in the European part of the country have shown that fish there grow 1.5-2 times faster than their native media.

Fish-breeders of Kamchatka prepared 2,265,000 fertilized roe-corns of silver salmon for acclimatization in the coastal reservoirs. They were placed in special containers and sent by air. These "parcels" were addressed to fish-breeding localities of the Caspian Region, selective farms of the Baltic Republics, and experimental stations of the Moscow Region.

In recent years, to speed the Pacific salmon's fry growth, fish-breeders of Kamchatka made use of the heat of subterranean waters. A project for salmon breeding has been worked out at Paratun thermal springs.

### Places to visit



completed his novel, "Who Is to Blame?"

This outstanding Russian writer, revolutionary, philosopher and journalist is one of the best known figures in the history of social thought. Sent in to exile several times as a punishment for his revolutionary ideas, Herzen was forced to spend most of his life abroad.

He missed Russia a lot which may be why we venerate all the places associated with his name in his native land.

The one-storey house with a mezzanine in Sivisev Vrazhek Lane was purchased by Herzen's father for his son's family soon after the latter returned from exile in Novgorod. It has ten windows along its street side and a wooden porch. Today, it is a museum. Here are displayed portraits of Herzen and members of his family, copies of the writer's novels and his personal belongings, and the first issue of "The Bell", the newspaper, which Herzen and his friend Nikolai Ogarev published in London.

Let me quote one of the last entries in the visitors' book at the museum: Moscow is huge. Yet, it has corners in it like this museum, which preserve the memory of famous people who lived in our country long ago. When one's mind and heart come into contact with these sources of culture, one becomes pure and healthier of spirit. Thank you!

Oleg VISHNYAKOV

## Science and technology

The 27th International Geological Congress is to be held this summer in Moscow, RS countries and delegates from 85 countries are expected to attend this forum at which 2,500 reports will be read covering the most important problems of modern geology—superdeep drilling and exploration of the resources of the World Ocean, latest methods for studying the substantial composition of mountain rocks, multispectral remote probing of the earth's surface from great heights as well as from outer space, etc. At a major international exhibition, GEOEXPO-78 to be organized within the framework of the congress, the work of the Soviet geologists and physical equipment and instruments, as well as maps and books on geology, will be displayed.

A rabbit was just thirty days old since birth when part of the cortex of his cerebral hemispheres was removed. For a year, the animal grew and developed normally. When the cranium was later opened up, it turned out that the part of the brain which had been removed practically restored itself.

The experiment was repeated hundreds of times on guinea pigs, puppies, rabbits, and white rats ranging in age between two weeks and one year. The result was the same. The younger the animal the more successful the restoration.

Ten years of experiment have allowed Professor Irwin Montebelli of the Thibault

Articles by the Kashi masters of art casting are distinguished for their grace, lightness and inexhaustible imagination. Their makers whose works are on display at an exhibition in Moscow's All-Russian Museum of Decorative, Applied and Folk Art. The vast exhibition included articles made by craftsmen, now kept in the collections of Moscow, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk and the collection of the Kashi plant.

The art of the Urals craftsmen have won world fame right away and unreservedly. Their "wonder-pavilion" at the World Fair in Paris in 1900 was awarded the highest prize. Their works — cast-iron bridges and embankments of Moscow and



● "Don Quixote" — modelled in the 19th century and cast in 1974. ● Statue of a horse—modelled in the 19th century and cast in 1972. ● A lamp cast in the 20th century.

Increasing the fish population of the Baltic will become possible through a new programme for bolstering the productivity in the Soviet part of the Baltic Sea. According to the programme recently started in Estonia, the republic's fisheries are prepared to release into the Baltic this spring millions of fry of salmon, trout, graymullet, pike, sandre and carp, the upkeep of the living resources of the World Ocean, moreover, the Baltic nations more concerned over the fish stocks in the Baltic and over the issue of joint preservation of the sea's environment. The USSR, as a party to the convention on the preservation of the Baltic environment, has planned and is implementing an extensive programme in this field.

1,500 purification stations are operating in the Soviet Baltic Republic and in the Leningrad Region. Most of them are located in the basins of the rivers running into the Baltic Sea. The problem of preventing water pollution is being solved with the participation of foreign research institutes. Several of them are located in the Estonian capital, Tallinn, which has become a major regional research centre.

Soviet-Finnish cooperation is most fruitful, the two countries' efforts in the Gulf of Finland combatting pollution. An international agreement on the preservation of the Baltic.

## VIEWPOINT

**Inga GREBESHEVA,**  
Head of the Main Administration  
for Preventive and Curative Aid  
for Mother and Child, Ministry  
of Public Health of the USSR

The title of this article is also the motto this year of the International Day of Health. Children's health is an indicator of the society's ability to take care of man in this country; children's health protection is dealt with at state level.

The child is taken care of from before the baby is born. Experienced mothers can go to consulting centres where physicians and specialists are available free of charge.

Most Soviet women have permanent jobs but Soviet law provides numerous privileges for the expectant mother. When physicians recommend, the management is obliged to give them easier jobs at the previous average wages. They should not be sent on job missions, work on night shifts, etc.

As soon as the mother and baby are taken home from the maternity hospital, they are visited by the district pediatricians who carry out preventive check-ups of the babies, keeping a particularly close watch on their development during the first 12 months. For example, before the baby is a year old, the mother should take it to the outpatient hospital several times, where the baby is examined by several specialists. In addition to the therapist, a psychoneurologist, orthopedic surgeon, ophthalmologist and the ear, nose and throat specialist.

Combining preventive and curative treatment together is the basic principle of the Soviet medical establishments. Children with whom ailments or symptoms are established are registered and controlled. If the case is complicated, the little patient is forwarded onto a consulting centre employing more experienced specialists including professors. Or they are hospitalized, if it is necessary.

Children's hospitals in the USSR, operating separately from ordinary hospitals, now have a capacity of over half a million beds. During recent years the policy here has been one of establishing larger hospitals with affiliated polyclinics that together with the former, make up single centres for diagnosis, preventive and curative treatment. At the same time we have expanded the network of specialized centres for children's surgery, pulmonology, rehabilitation, etc., and of specialized departments in general hospitals as well as setting up paediatric teams in first aid.

Some children need several months of treatment, while, for example, they suffer from chronic diseases. For this we use not only our polyclinics, dispensaries and hospitals, but also convalescent homes. Our ministry alone has more than one thousand of them. Every year they admit more than 600 thousand children.

For children who are prone to certain diseases or have symptoms, so-called "forfeited schools" have been established as well as specialized kindergartens and boarding schools where children are treated while they continue to study.

What are the main targets set in the 4th year of the 11th five-year plan period? In attempting to answer this question the *POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE* magazine describes the scope of work outlined in the programme and quotes figures indicating the social orientation of the plan.

The entire growth in national income used on consumption and accumulation, which is expected to amount this year to 3.1 per cent, is to be spent on improving standard of living, stresses the magazine. Per capita real incomes will rise by 3.5 per cent (last year they grew by 2 per cent). Average monthly wages will be raised to 185.5 roubles. Social consumption funds will go up by 3.7 per cent in a year, reaching nearly 40,000 million roubles. Retail trade is expected to grow to 16,500 million roubles and 100 million square metres of housing are to be built, which will make it possible for about 10,000 people to move into new flats.

Yakov Zeldovich, Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and one of the most celebrated physicists of our time, maintains that geophysics is a science which will shape the image of the 21st century. Today at the all deposits in Siberia the Academician's words are coming into their own. Experts on the staff of Megeionneftegeofizika, IZVESTIYA reports, are busy developing three-dimensional models of deposits which considerably raise petroleum production.

• Production of Siberian petroleum began twenty years ago at the Megton deposit. Later, Samotlor start-

and to make the headlines, followed by the Agn, Verryan and Pokachev deposits. Meglonelegetolizhi, the only organization of its kind in the country, supervises them all as well as a dozen other deposits. Its aim is to teach oil producers how to extract as much oil as possible from deposits. Modern equipment and advanced technology alone accounts for the 15 per cent rise in productivity which has been achieved since 1981. The study of a borehole involves numerous measurements being taken at different depths. The resulting tonnes of data are then entered on the oil-bearing layer and the results are then analysed. It is very important as it helps maintain the required pressure in the borehole, which otherwise has to be lifted artificially — by pumping in water or gas.

Over the past hundred years, the level of the World Ocean has risen by 10-15 cm. Geographers believe that half of this increment is due to the thawing of mountain glaciers. VOZDUSHNAYA TRANSPORT newspaper says. The second half, it attributes to the growth in volume of water caused by overall heating. The newspaper stresses that the rise in the water level cannot be explained by the thawing of the Polar ice-fields, since over the past century their area has remained unchanged. Therefore, modifications in mountain glaciers are regarded as the most reliable indicator of global climatic changes, by monitoring them, valuable short- and long-term information is obtained.

In Kazakhstan, in the Tian-Shan Mountains, the newspaper writes, teams of scientists from the Institute of Geography of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences are at work. They monitor the temperature of the air, humidity, the speed of the wind, clouds, the thickness of the snowcover. Measurements are taken once in every three hours on a 24-hour basis. Three to five people are enough to cope with the work in winter. But in the summer when the glaciers come alive, again, at least two dozen specialists are needed to obtain a true picture.

## OPERA AS A MODERN ART

What must be done to make opera into a popular and modern art? A series of articles on this subject in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper by well-known Soviet composer, continued by Boris Pokrovsky, chairman of the Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre. Opera, he writes, is first and foremost theatre. One can compose beautiful music, sing one's head off, clutter the stage with extravagant decorations and complex sets, and one's production with all sorts of effects, but an opera takes off only if the music reveals the dramaturgy which is synonymous with the word "theatre", and if the author of the libretto transfers the music in an interesting and convincing way to the real people in real-life circumstances, or well as showing the human soul in all its depths, and the full span of character as revealed in certain social circumstances.

The Queen of Spades' passion, Tosca's blood-soaked moon, the wise irony of The Marriage of Figaro, the personal and social traumas found in Boris Godunov, and the pain of Katerina Izmailova are all based on historical-social factors. In this sense an opera may be described as an emotional monument of the epoch. The passion of social ideas is the attitude "structure" without the diversity of elements found in opera. Without this an opera is dull. When attention is concentrated on expressive means or the expense of the album and superficial of the production, the synthesis of the era disintegrates. An opera production, addresses the author, is interesting not by virtue of its separate elements, but when these are fused into a single whole, when the great emotional charge of its idea is expressed.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



## VLADIMIR STOLYAROV AND SERGEI SOLOMATIN

...A marionette performs in the bright beam of the footlights. Moving in obedience to the puppeteer's commands it dances carrying out incredible jumps and a cascade of falls. Then the hands of the puppeteer go limp and the marionette stiffens on the carpet of the arena, a heap of colorful rags. Another flick of the puppeteer's hands brings it back to life. There would be nothing special about this circus number, if it were not for the fact that

both puppet and puppeteer are alive — the clown Vladimir Stolyarov and Sergei Solomatn. They manage to convince their audience that they are watching a puppeteer and marionette with the help of stills and virtuoso plasticity. Both graduated from the State School of Circus and Variety Art, where they were pupils of V. Shpak, a leading teacher. Joining the circus from an amateur group they began to study at the physical culture and acro-

batics department. But from the very beginning they displayed an inexhaustible thirst for the eccentric, funny and unusual, and in the following year they enrolled at the department of clown and eccentric art. The future clowns didn't establish their characters, or "masks", right away. It took years for the duo to take shape.

The birth of a pair of clowns is a rare phenomenon. A lot of conditions are necessary for this. First, the two partners must form a contrast to each other. In the case of Stolyarov and Solomatn this condition is observed. Sergei is much taller than Volodya, more (thicker) and stronger. Second, they have to have markedly different characters to the extent that any clash between them automatically gives rise to laughter. If the character created by Solomatn is naive, limited and touching (though at times stubborn), Stolyarov is active, and confident both in himself and in the success of any of his undertakings.

The young artists do not aim to make people laugh at all costs. Their "Marionette" number is a philosophical observation rather than a witty joke. At the same time they can be killers, funny. Audiences rock to their beats throughout the "Swan Lake" number when two "swans" in ballet tops perform the "dance of little swans", accompanying themselves on... frogs. Of course, the frogs are fake, they are "squakers", each producing a definite note when trodden on. In this way the clowns reproduce Tchaikovsky, without an orchestra.

The two clowns have performed this duo all over the world. At the recent world "Circus of the Future" festival held in Paris Stolyarov and Solomatn were awarded a silver medal.

Alexander GORODETSKY

## THE ORGAN SOUNDS AGAIN

In the famous Dom Cathedral of the Latvian capital of Riga after overhauling the organ can once again be heard. The first concert for a while of the world-famous instrument almost coincided with its 100th jubilee. For the first time under the cathedral vaults the enchanting sounds of organ music sounded on January 19, 1884. The original instrument was designed by the German masters, Karl and Paul Walker. In its time it was regarded as the miracle of organ technology. However, at the beginning of the present century in the Dom Cathedral the rooms were rebuilt, which affected the organ. Its sound worsened somewhat. The instrument suffered badly during the fascist occupation — more than six hundred pipes were plundered. Restoration took two and a half years.

In the first concert's program, together with the pieces by J. Bach, M. Reger, and O. Messiaen, were compositions by the Latvian composers R. Elmars, J. Karlsons and R. Kalsons, written specially for the occasion.

## AN UNUSUAL OPERA

We have already grown accustomed to the fact that children can perform successfully alongside adults in the circus. In variety shows, in the drama theatre and in the cinema, "Vanka", recently staged at the Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre, has revealed yet another side of children's talents.

"Vanka", one-act opera based on the well-known short story by Anton Chekhov, has been taken to this theatre by the composer, A. Khomikov, because they like experiments here, producing things which



The role of Vanka Zhukov is sung by Moscow schoolboy, Maxim Ivashkina.

Photo by Mikhail Stokov

have never been staged before. The hall's arrangement is different — the orchestra sits behind the stage, not in front, so that music is played as a background setting, providing the actors with the chance to make direct contact with the spectators. There is a children's studio at the theatre where they take virtually anyone who wants to join, without elimination competitions. The people here believe that everyone has musical abilities; they just have to be discovered in a competent manner.

The new opera by A. Khomikov is also an experiment. It's the first opera for one singer only.

We've taken a new path this time too, says B. Pokrovsky, chief director of the theatre. The score is written for a soprano but no adult singer can perform the role as brilliantly as a boy. So we took one of our studio members. The little actors didn't fail us. Each of them played Vanka in his own true manner, vividly and impulsively.

## SARYAN'S EXHIBITION IN PARIS

"The Flowers of Saryan" is the title of an exhibition which has opened in the International City for the Arts which is situated in the Raspail Boulevard in Paris. The exhibition of the works by the People's Artist of the Soviet Union, Martiros Saryan, familiarizes Parisians for the third time with his creativity. The first exhibition of his works was held in Paris in 1928 in the presence of the artist himself. The second exhibition took place in 1980 in the Musée national d'art moderne in the Pompidou Centre national d'art et de culture. It was dedicated to the 100th birthday of the artist.

The exhibition, "The Flowers of Saryan", was shown for the first time in Yerevan where it was tremendously successful. It consists of forty of the artist's still lifes from the collection at the Martiros Saryan Museum, the Picture Gallery of Armenia, the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, other museums and private collections. Flowers occupied considerable place in the creativity of Saryan — all in all one hundred and forty of his still lifes with flowers are known. They became to him a form of communion with nature, a method for embodying confidence in the victory of good over evil.

One of the main works of this genre is a major still life dedicated to the warriors of the Great Patriotic War. Saryan drew it when the entire Soviet people gave flowers to the victors over Hitler's fascism in May 1945. At this exhibition, the picture is a reproduction. The Soviet organizers of the exhibition dedicated it to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Paris from fascist occupation.

## From ancient times

During the last few years a number of previously unknown written monuments were discovered shedding light on the life and creative activity of the Azerbaijani poet and philosopher, Nizami Ganjevi.

They include the collection "Munis-name" ("The Book Close to the Heart") written by Alai Bakr, son of Khosrov.

This is the first work written in rhyme in Persian literature not only of Azerbaijan but also of the entire Middle and Near East. The biographical data about the writer of "Munis-name" is now found only in the work itself, according to which the poet was born in the 1140s in the old town of Ganji.

He was a progressive thinker and a follower of the same social-aesthetic ideals to which Nizami devoted his life.



Ganyane—Martina Leonova. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

A recent premiere at the Bolshoi Theatre is "Ganyane", the ballet by Anna Khachatryan. This is the company's first production of this work (though it was performed for the first time on the Bolshoi stage by Armenian dancers as long ago as 1937) — during the Ten Days of Armenian Literature and Art in Moscow) which is the second Khachaturian ballet — "Spartacus" being the first — to enter the Bolshoi repertoire. Choreographer responsible for the new production is Maxim Martirosyan, artistic director of the Moscow Ballet School.

## WHAT'S ON!

April 10-13

### THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 13 — A variety concert. 12 — A performance by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble. Khachaturian, "Ganyane" (ballet). 12 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 13 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 10 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera). 11 — Khrennikov, "Ballet of a Hussar" (ballet). 12 — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera). 13 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera).

### FILMS

Days of Helsinki in Moscow (April 9-13).

Film shows. Cinema: "Moskva" (2 Metrokovsky Sq.). "Pobeda" (17 Akademyevskaya St.). Metro Proletarskaya.

Belye Rosy (Byelorussian USSR).

About residents of the small village, Belye Rosy, and love for the land, and the kindness and warm-heartedness of people.

Cinema: "Portun" (14 Sadovno-Sukharevskaya St.). Metro: "Moskva" (2 Metrokovsky Sq.). "Pobeda" (17 Akademyevskaya St.). Metro Proletarskaya. Bus 10.

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 10 — Kalmay, "Even-

# BUSINESS

## SEMINARS OF BRITISH FIRMS

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology has given assistance to the British firms of I.R.D. Mechanicals, Applied Photophysics, and Amet in holding a seminar in Moscow for representatives of the Soviet scientific organizations and industrial enterprises. The specialists discussed various technological and operational aspects of power engineering, and electronics, including spectroscopy and the tests of materials.

## VALMET OY ON SOVIET MARKET

For the past several decades Stankomport has maintained trade and economic contacts with the Finnish machine-building industry. To date Finland has been supplied with about 6,500 different models of Soviet metal-working machine tools. Production cooperation between Stankomport and its Finnish partners is also expanding. Valmet Oyj is one of the largest groups in Finland. Our goods have long been known in the USSR, says Juhani Markkula, a Valmet representative. For example, we supply our country with ships, paper-making machines, and special tools for the automobile industry. On display at the "Metalloobrabotka-84" exhibition, that has just closed, was a special machine-tool unit, built for the Volzhsky car works in Togliatti.

In the autumn of 1983, Stankomport, the Ivanovo machine-tool association (ISPO) and Valmet Oyj signed an eight-year

Besides, the partners are holding tests of all sorts of equipment, varnishes, paints and dyes, polymer materials, and other chemical products. A sufficiently profound boost has been given to the cooperation in the area of fundamental and applied scientific research. Scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences and from the Radio Astronomy Observatory in Britain have, on a cooperative basis and with the use of Soviet and British measuring instruments, been carrying out programmes of joint observations in the area of radio and optical astronomy. Jointly, they have designed an electronic optical chamber which opens up great possibilities in quantum electronics. Exchanges of scientists, instruments, and scientific information for the conduct of experiments in the applications of synchrotron radiation are being carried out.

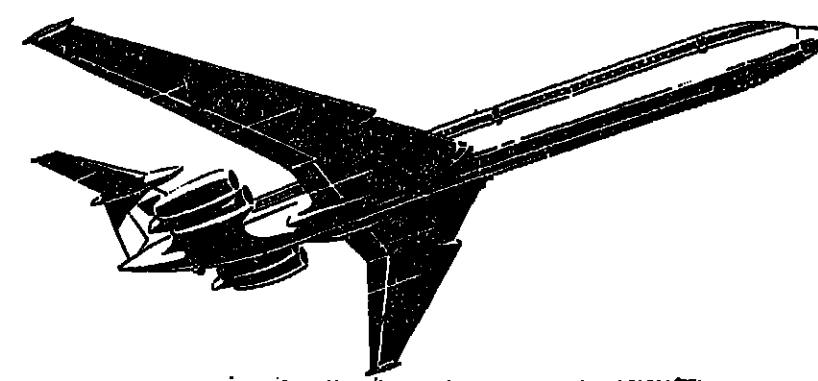
agreement on the joint development, production and marketing for flexible production systems (FPS) on the basis of processing centres made by ISPO, and automatic transport systems and store-houses, multipindle heads and special turning lathes produced by Valmet Oyj.

Such production systems, the latest in progressive technology, are now being introduced at plants all over the world. The aim of the technical and commercial cooperation which we have just embarked on is to develop in Finland and the Soviet Union high performance machine tools and, in the future, to export them to third countries.

This cooperation agreement forms part of the long-term programme for the development and expansion of trade and economic as well as scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Finnish Republic up to 1995.

Natalya IZYUMOVA

## FLY AEROFLOT



along one of the longest international air routes

MOSCOW-BUENOS AIRES-MOSCOW

By a Soviet jetliner IL-62M on a 15,000 km route.

Please take note of the schedule

SU-351 IL-62M Sunday	Airport	SU-357 IL-62M Wednesday
19.00 dep.	Moscow	ar 12.25
19.40 ar.	Budapest	dep 07.55
20.55 dep.	Dakar	ar 06.40
01.45 ar.	Buenos Aires	dep 22.15
03.15 dep.		ar 20.30
09.20 ar.		dep 09.00
Monday	Airport	Tuesday

All times local  
For further information please contact your nearest Aeroflot representation office or agency.

HAVE A NICE TRIP!

АЭРОФЛОТ  
Soviet airlines

## BAROMETER OF WORLD TRADE

An industrial fair in which our country is taking part is held in the West German city of Hannover.

The Soviet pavilion has over two thousand exhibits displayed by 16 foreign trade associations, the Ministry of Power Engineering and Electrification of the USSR, and the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. A separate display has been mounted by Intourist.

Since 1972, the Federal Republic of Germany has been the Soviet Union's biggest Western trading partner.

Over this period, the trade volume between the two countries has increased 8.5 times.

## UNIVERSAL MARINE VESSEL

The first specialized ship of the icebreaking class built by shipbuilders from the city of Gdansk in Poland, has been added to the fleet of the Far Eastern Marine Oil Exploration Expedition of deep drilling.

The universal motorvessel, "The Neftegaz-27" has arrived at the Korakov merchant marine port.

This ship will help the marine prospectors lengthen the time of summer expeditions on the shelf off North Sakhalin. The motorvessel can tug floating drilling units and reliably ensure their safety and activities at sea. At present, three motorships of this type for geological work are completing their journey from the Baltic to the Far East.

## ANOTHER ROUTE FOR IL-86

The Soviet IL-86 air bus has made its first flight on the Moscow-Fregue route.

This 350-seater air liner will make possible a considerable increase in the volume and intensity of passenger transportation between the two capitals. Last year alone Soviet and Czechoslovak airlines carried over 200,000 passengers on this route in both directions. This year, the passenger flow is expected to exceed this total.

## Intourist news

### 'FITOUR-84' in Madrid

Sixty-one countries, 180 stands, 250 thousand visitors. This is the scale of the International Trade Fair FITOUR in Madrid. Despite its young age (it is merely four years old), FITOUR in scale and number.

It is taking part in one of most important fairs in Europe and is causing much interest in business circles. This year, the work of the International Trade Fair will be joined by more than eight thousand experts in foreign tourism.

All we together can solve the question of developing tourism, which promotes the economy and strengthens friendship among nations. These words by King Juan Carlos were quoted at the opening ceremony by Alfonso Guerra, Spanish Deputy Prime Minister.

The joint stands of the State Committee for International Tourism of the USSR and Aeroflot display the possibilities of tourism, the places of interest in our country.

Today, it was decided to let socialist countries take part in this fair in February 1985 in a joint display.

Boris OZEROV

## French conductor in Moscow stand

At a recent concert given in Moscow the Symphony Orchestra of the Moscow Philharmonic Society was conducted by the outstanding French conductor, Charles Bruck.

Charles Bruck is known for his interpretations of the works of modern composers. It is due to Bruck that his fellow-countrymen owe their first introduction to many major modern "canvases", in particular their familiarity with "The Gambler"

and "The Fleming Angel" by Prokofiev.

The programme for the concert was as follows: the overture "Colas Breugnot", the opera by Dmitry Kabalevsky; variations for orchestra by L. Dallapiccola, a leading modern Italian composer (first performance in the country); "La Valse" by M. Ravel and a Cesar Franck Symphony.

My link with the music and musicians of socialist countries

is of prime importance in my work, said Ch. Bruck as he testified by his tours of Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and, of course, by his tours of the Soviet Union.

A rather particular importance to contacts with Soviet audiences and with my Soviet colleagues-musicians. This is the fourth time I have conducted the Moscow Philharmonic Society Orchestra.

### EXHIBITIONS

Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts (12 Volkovaya St.). "The 18th-Century Venetian Drawings From Lvov Museums", an exhibition of 50 sheets of drawings from the Lvov Art Gallery and the Museum of Ukrainian Art. These works by outstanding masters, including Giovanni Battista Tiepolo and Francesco Guardi, provide a fairly complete picture of the variety of forms and themes characteristic of the drawings of the "Golden Age" of Venetian art. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya. Trolleybuses 15 and 31.

USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, "City Building" Exhibition Pavilion (30 Frunzenskaya Embankment). "Protection and Restoration of Architectural Monuments in Leningrad", an exhibition featuring over 50 items: photos and engravings of famous architectural masterpieces of the 18th-19th centuries in Leningrad, as well as of the palaces and parks at Catherine, Pushkin and Lomonosov, outside the city. Unique examples of furniture, china, interior, tapestry and carving, all restored, are on view in the section of applied art. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Frunzenskaya. Trolleybus 17.

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### SPORTS

#### FOOTBALL

Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St.). 10 — Moscow Spartak vs Baku Neftchi. 7 p.m.

The match is the current USSR championship game.

#### HANDBALL

Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 11 and 13 — USSR men's championship. On April 11, at 4 p.m., 5.30 p.m., and 7 p.m.; on April 13, at noon, 1.30 p.m., and 3 p.m.

Top teams from Moscow, Minsk, Kaunas, Zaporozhye and Krasnodar vie for gold medals.

#### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 11 and 13 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

#### WEATHER

##### April 10-13

In Moscow, city and region, dry and cool weather is expected at the start. Becoming warmer with some rain later. Night temperatures, of +1°, +0°C, and +11°, +15°C during the day E wind veering to SW.